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sengers was advised. October 16, the steamship *Lahn*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 645 steerage passengers and 258 pieces of large baggage; 750 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 50 steerage passengers was advised. October 17, the steamship *Hesperia*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 615 steerage passengers and 124 pieces of baggage; 950 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 36 steerage passengers was advised.

NAPLES, ITALY, *October 27, 1902.*

*Week ended October 25, 1902.*—October 21, the steamship *Cambroman*, bound with passengers and cargo for Boston. There were inspected and passed 672 steerage passengers and 250 pieces of large baggage; 950 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 60 steerage passengers was advised. October 22, the steamship *Liguria*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 870 steerage passengers and 160 pieces of large baggage; 1,000 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 67 steerage passengers was advised. October 25, the steamship *Buenos Aires*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 197 steerage passengers and 50 pieces of large baggage; 400 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 51 steerage passengers was advised. October 24, the steamship *Scotia*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 498 steerage passengers and 90 pieces of large baggage; 600 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 56 steerage passengers was advised.

ENRICO BUONOCORE,

*Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

KOREA.

*Measures to prevent the spread of cholera in Seoul.*

[No. 513.]

SEOUL, KOREA, *October 4, 1902.*

SIR: In my dispatch No. 509, of September 23, I handed you a copy of a joint note sent to the Korean minister for foreign affairs by the foreign representatives in Seoul regarding measures to be taken for the suppression of the cholera. The very hour that we had our meeting for that purpose the Emperor took voluntary steps in the same direction and postponed the October celebrations as well. This action was supposed to have been taken to anticipate the attitude of the foreign representatives.

I now have the honor to hand you inclosed a copy of a very prompt reply to this joint note, being but an account of the action taken by the Emperor in the direction of that indicated by our joint note.

Respectfully,

HORACE N. ALLEN,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*

The SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure 1.]

FOREIGN OFFICE, *September 25, 1902.*

[Dispatch No. 105.]

YOUR EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your joint note suggesting the prevention of the spread of cholera.

I beg to inform you that His Majesty, on the 20th instant, issued a decree as follows: "At this time during the season of summer and autumn changes there must be some

sickness, and we hear that lately there are severe cases of cholera among the people, which disease is very sudden and there is no time to try with medicine to cure it. Also, the poor people may not be able to get medicine for it, so there may be some untimely deaths, which we are very sorry for. Therefore, we furnish \$5,000 to the sanitary board, and the officials of that board shall invite all the doctors to discuss very carefully and write out a proper prescription and a plan of preventing its spread, and to buy good medicine and think out a way of rescuing the people without the danger of dying because the patients are not at once attended. This prescription they make out to be also sent to the country districts to do the same way. In case anyone neglects to attend it in the same way and cause the disease to increase or spread, it can not be said that he did according to our earnest desire for the good of the people. So have the home department to instruct all the governors and magistrates accordingly."

Under this decree I think the officers and doctors of the sanitary board will do what is proper to answer His Majesty's gracious desire, and I also have written to the home department to dispatch policemen to help as much as they need.

I thank your excellencies very much for the kind suggestion.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

CHEY YOUNG HA,  
*Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

To their excellencies:

HAYASHI, *Japanese Minister.*  
H. N. ALLEN, *United States Minister.*  
HSU TAI SHIN, *Chinese Minister.*  
COLLIN DE PLANCY, *French Minister.*  
JORDAN, *British Minister.*  
STEIN, *Russian Charge d'Affaires.*  
WEIPERT, *German Consul.*  
CUEVILLIER, *Acting Belgian Consul.*

#### MEXICO.

#### *Report from Vera Cruz.*

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *October 27, 1902.*

SIR: I have the following report to make for the week ended October 25, 1902: From all causes there were reported 55 deaths—10 cases and 3 deaths from yellow fever, 5 deaths from pernicious fever, 6 from remittent fever, and 6 from tuberculosis.

The health conditions in the shipping have been very good. The captain of the steamship *Frey* had a malarial attack while in port.

The American schooner *Oscar G*, from Pascagoula, arrived here on the 25, with 1 man suffering from malarial fever, having been sick since the second day at sea, October 12. During the voyage the first officer died after having been sick for eight days, probably also from malaria. No more sickness has occurred aboard. The forecabin and cabin were fumigated and the water casks emptied. The casks were found to be breeding places for mosquitoes.

Respectfully,  
The SURGEON GENERAL.

#### *Yellow fever at Tampico.*

TAMPICO, MEXICO, *October 31, 1902.*

SIR: I desire to make a final report on the yellow-fever situation in this city. Since the date of my last report there have been officially reported 7 deaths from this disease. It is impossible to learn the number of cases occurring in this city, but the number is large and type generally mild. In short, the disease is epidemic, and unless the winter turns quite cool there is an excellent promise of an extensive outbreak next spring.

Respectfully,  
The SURGEON-GENERAL.

JOS. GOLDBERGER, *Assistant Surgeon.*